



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Gardener's Monthly, November.—Two handsome California plants are described, *Trilelia laxa* and *Brodiaea coccinea*. Accompanying the description of the latter species is an excellent figure of the flower cluster and it promises to become one of our handsomest cultivated plants. The articles of this Magazine are so numerous and varied that we can not even name them, nor select the most prominent, for all are interesting.

Field and Forest, November.—The Flora Columbiana has been brought down among the *Gramineæ*, having stopped in this number with the genus *Eatonia*.

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, October.—Geo. E. Davenport mentions some peculiar variations of *Aspidium Thelypteris*, Swz. W. R. Gerard states that the fungi *Rhytisma Solidaginis*, and *R. Asteris*, which occur on the leaves of *Solidago* and *Aster*, have turned out to be insect galls.

Home and School, October.—John Williamson describes and figures *Trichomanes radicans*, found at Rock-castle Springs, Ky., by Mrs. Yandell. There are five figures, giving a general view of the plant, and magnified views of the fruit receptacle and sporangia.

A Catalogue of the Forest trees of the United States, by Geo. Vasey, M. D.—This pamphlet is meant to illustrate the "collection of forest-tree sections on exhibition by the Department of Agriculture at the Centennial Exhibition." Sixteen feet is used as the point where a shrub becomes a tree. The pamphlet contains 38 pages giving the range and a few of the prominent characteristics of 419 trees. The two largest genera are the oaks and pines, each of which embrace about 30 species. In getting together the material for this exhibition, which was an immense labor, requiring great skill and patience, and which reflects so much credit upon the Department and its Botanist, four or five species unknown to our flora were obtained. "These are mainly in South Florida, and include two exogens, viz., an *Anona*, or Custard Apple, and a *Chrysophyllum*, or Star Apple; and one endogen, a Palm of the genus *Thrinax*."

Cereus grandiflorus and *Cereus Bonplandii*, by Richard E. Kunze, M. D.—This paper was read by Dr. Kunze before the Eclectic Medical Society of New York State. It contains a fine colored plate of each species and gives their history, description and therapeutical application.

VARIATIONS IN THE SIZE OF ASTERS. Although prevented by the nature of my work from a full study of the flora of Northern Indiana, yet in my walks along the Wabash and Eel or along one of our railways I can not help being struck with the rich reward a careful study of our fall Compositæ would yield to the zealous student. On every side we see the golden *Solidago*, bending its graceful head in conscious knowledge of its beauty, or the *Helianthus*, standing boldly erect, as if it held the soil by right. Scattered in their midst gleams the bright purple and blue *Asters*, while in almost every sodded nook and corner the bright *Taraxacum* turns toward you its cheerful face. In walks merely for pleasure at the close of a day's labor, many minor points escaped attention, yet one fact struck me particularly in regard to the *Asters*, and that was the little attention they paid to the manual as regards their size. For example *Aster dumosus*, L., said to be from 1°—3° high, very rarely falls below 4° and I have seen it six. Again *Aster ericoides*, L., instead of being from 1°—1½° high, ranges from 2°—4°. On the other hand an *Aster* which I judge to be *A. tenuifolius*, L., is very rarely found 2° high, and yet that is the minimum given in Gray's manual. M. S. C.

All communications should be addressed to

John M. Coulter, Hanover, Ind.

M. S. Coulter, Logansport, Ind.

Terms:—Subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Numbers 10 cents.